

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 29, 1866.

Mischievous Misstatements.

The South having embarked in the late war, contented until it would have been madness to continue longer, with a gallantry and devotedness to principle unsurpassed in the history of the world; and the bones of her sons, buried in every valley, and bleaching on every hill-side, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—her ruined cities, her wasted fields, and her dismantled homesteads, are sad evidences of the terrible odds against which she struggled, and the suffering she endured.

When her armies surrendered, and her people accepted and subscribed to the oath of amnesty, history does not furnish a parallel of such entire and loyal submission to authority, as has been witnessed in these Southern States. Every test of loyalty has been applied, and in every instance the result has proved the truthfulness and earnestness with which her people have realized and accepted the situation.

Upon the surrender of her cause, the armies of the Confederacy disappeared as rapidly as if

"Each warrior vanished where he stood."

Every successive demand, from the abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the war debt, to the giving the emancipated slaves privileges and civil rights heretofore unknown to our laws, and the most radical governmental changes, have been granted and submitted to with a unanimity that should carry conviction of the honest desire to re-establish the constitutional relations of the Southern States with the General Government.

The President appreciates these evidences of loyalty, and has given his official name as security for its truthfulness; and when Texas shall have so far progressed in the work of reconstruction, as will render her Provisional Government no longer necessary, he will complete his noble purpose, so far as the executive powers extend, by proclaiming the cessation, in these States of martial law and the restoration of the *habeas corpus*.

But not so with the fanatical leaders of the dominant party North. Neither our past suffering or present loyalty can move them, nor the welfare of the Union, nor the dictates of humanity will be permitted to conflict with party success.

In this fierce contest between the President and the Radicals, in which every conservative man sympathizes with the Executive, and every government official should readily and joyfully render his aid, the sympathies and assistance of many officials in the South are given, some openly and many covertly, to the Radicals and in opposition to the noble aims of Mr. Johnson; and with the honest desire that they may attract the President's attention, we will refer to some which have come under our notice.

In a late number of the *New York Evening Post*, we find the following extract from a letter of Mr. S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief Association, written from this city.

"In Sampson county six hundred children, some of them twenty-one years of age, were bound out by the County Court, and then by an armed and mounted police force, were torn from their homes and carried to a forced and unnecessary apprenticeship. Some of them were not only able to take care of themselves, but were actually doing so."

Mr. Ashley no doubt did not desire willfully to misrepresent the action of the County Court of Sampson, but in a blind zeal for the negro, and a wish to assist the Radicals in their contest with the President, he has been led into a misstatement, which has official position gives weight to at the North, and upon the authority of which, the paper in question, not only denounces the outrage, but calls upon the President to approve the Civil Rights Bill and warns Northern capitalists against investing South, until there is a certainty that law will be respected and justice done.

A great many negro "children," were bound out by the County Court of Sampson, at its last term, but not one over twenty-one years of age, by the same Magistrates acting under the same law by which white children were bound out. If Mr. Ashley knew these facts, he should have given them. If ignorant of them, he should have been careful in making official statements. As to the armed force tearing them from their homes, we are informed by gentlemen who were present, that it is a mistake, and we suppose must have been founded upon the story of a "reliable contraband."

We do not know Mr. Ashley personally, and we refer to this matter in no ill will towards him; but we cannot let such statements go to the world uncontradicted, and thereby give to them our assent. There is no more intelligent and thrifty community in the South than inhabits Sampson County. They were largely interested in slave property, and have in other respects suffered as much as any community in the State by the result of the war; but there is no county, which has acquiesced more readily in that result and gone to work with greater industry and zeal to repair their losses, and to-day they sustain the President's policy of restoration with more sincerity than many, at home or abroad who make louder professions.

A friend has handed us a letter bearing date "Wilmington, N. C., February 17," copied from a Wisconsin paper into the *Cincinnati Gazette*, abounding in more murders, outrages and "hair-breath scapes" to the poor negro in this community than can be found in the last "yellow back" of Sylvanus Cobb, illustrated by scenes from private life, unsuited to these columns, but which may be very correct pictures from the circle in which the author associates, from which are drawn the following deductions, which, if the premises are granted, we would ourselves approve: 1st, the continuation of the Bureau; 2d, the disbandment of the militia of all the Southern States; and 3d a larger force of military in these States.

But in sober earnestness, are such letters calculated to unite the sections? Are they giving aid to the President in his many efforts against the Radicals? Do these men have better opportunities of judging than did Gen. Grant during his tour through the South, and upon which he based his report? or are they the biased and prejudiced statements of men, who never in the service themselves, cannot appreciate the chivalric and honorable character of the Southern people, which Gen. Grant and his armies learned and honored, upon an hundred battle fields, and in whose many breasts the sufferings of our people, find a responsive echo.

State Bonds.

Hereafter, by act of the Legislature, the *fac simile* of the autograph of the Public Treasurer will be engraved on State bonds. This will enable the Treasurer to issue the bonds in a very short time after the blanks are received, while such is the perfection to which the art of the engraver has been brought, that the coupons can be so prepared that they cannot be counterfeited.

Extensive Conflagration—Great Loss of Property, &c., &c.

Yesterday morning, about a 10 o'clock, A. M., a fire was discovered in a stable on the lot of Mr. B. F. Mitchell, on Fourth Street. The fire, which first broke out in a stable, soon spread rapidly, and in a few minutes embraced several houses adjoining. It raged with intense fury, and the flames, which were of a black color, were seen to the top of the houses of Messrs. B. F. Mitchell, Miles Costin and Jas. Mitchell. The first named gentleman's kitchen was completely destroyed, and had not the wind, (fortunately for him), changed its course, his dwelling house must have also been burnt. Great credit is due to the firemen, for their exertions in saving this house.

The houses of Mrs. Langdon, Messrs. Alfred Martin, W. H. Northrup, (occupied by him, but owned by A. Martin, Esq.), John J. Conoley, W. S. Anderson, and S. R. Bunting, were totally consumed.

Owing to the force of the wind the neighboring houses stood in imminent peril, but, thanks to the exertions of the firemen and citizens, further progress of the conflagration was arrested.

An attempt was made during the fiercest stage of the fire, to blow up the house occupied by Mr. W. H. Northrup, but it did not have the intended effect, in fact, it was impossible to save these buildings.

We learn that the fire was caused from fumigating an out-house, or stable, on the premises of B. F. Mitchell, Esq., where a case of small-pox had been. It appears to us extremely foolish, in the month of March, to attempt anything like fumigation, especially in such a thickly settled portion of the city.

Our Mayor and the Marshal were on hand and could be found at the point where their services and direction were most needed. Their wise direction and great discretion tended in a measure to have things conducted in a cool and quiet manner.

Wilmington has not been visited with such awful destruction of property by fire for many years, and we sincerely hope that many more years will elapse before we are again so severely scourged.

The losses sustained, as near as we could ascertain, are as follows:

S. R. Bunting, total loss about \$7,000; insured for \$4,000. W. S. Anderson, total loss about \$7,000; insurance on house \$2,500; insurance on furniture \$5,000. John J. Conoley, loss about \$5,000; insured for \$2,000. A. Martin, (two houses), loss about \$15,000 or \$18,000; insured for \$14,500. Mrs. M. J. Langdon, loss about \$8,000; insured for \$4,000. W. H. Northrup, (occupant of one of Mr. Martin's houses), loss in furniture, &c., about \$2,000. B. F. Mitchell, kitchen out houses and dwelling damaged, loss about \$3,000. Miles Costin, kitchen, carriage house, &c., burned, loss about \$2,000.

Great credit is due a number of seamen and marines, from the U. S. Gunboat *Chicago*, who rendered very efficient service.—*Daily Journal*, 27th inst.

ANOTHER FIRE.—During the progress of the great conflagration, mentioned in another article, a house situated in what is known as "Allen's Row," on Dry Pond, was discovered to be on fire, which was caused by a spark from the fire on Market Street. The engine soon arrived on the spot, and succeeded in saving one house out of the four situated on the Row. This house was occupied by a Mr. Daniel Bender, and was partially burnt. Loss estimated at \$200. The houses of Messrs. Jas. Allen, Elijah Hewlett and N. Wiley, were entirely consumed. The loss of each is estimated at about \$700. No insurance.

ROW AT THE FIRE ON DRY POND.—We learn that during the progress of the fire on Dry Pond, a row occurred between several negroes of a colored fire company, and several white men; also firemen, of a different company, in which one negro was shot through the fleshy part of the arm, and another negro severely bruised on the head. It is deeply to be regretted that such collisions should occur between the firemen, and we are sorry to see that such was the case on this day, when the safety of the property of our citizens was depending on their exertions. We do not say who is to blame, that is to be inquired into.

The row might have grown into a serious disturbance had it not been for the firmness and decision of the Mayor and the Marshal, who exercised their authority, and with the aid of their subordinates, soon succeeded in restoring peace and order.—*Ibid.*

The Connecticut Elections.

The pending elections in the State of Connecticut, is the engrossing subject in the political circles North, and we are surprised at the seeming indifference and apathy with which our people view a contest, the beginning of the end of a conflict, the result of which, is so pregnant with weal or woe for these Southern States.

The democratic and conservative candidate for Governor is Mr. English, and Gen. Hawley, formerly the military commander of this District, is the radical candidate for the same position. Mr. English is represented as a national man, of great ability and integrity, and indorsing fully and without reserve the President's policy, and his election would be regarded as a triumph of conservatism, and consequently a reproof of the radical and disunion Congress.

Of ex-General Hawley, it is useless for us to speak. Probably no government official, who has ever been in command South, rendered himself so objectionable to Southern people, by his extreme radical views, and his utter disregard of the feelings and condition of the white population under his authority. If such men do succeed in the coming State and Federal elections, in getting the control of the Government, we have truly much to dread.

But what is of most importance to us, is the success of the conservative party in the Legislative elections, as the successor of Senator Dixon is to be chosen by that body. Much bitterness of feeling, on the part of the Radicals, has been shown towards this gentleman, on account of the national course he has pursued in Congress.

Both parties are doing all in their power to control the result, and some of the most eminent and popular orators of the North are actively engaged in stumping the State. Both candidates have visited Washington, and called on the President, and it is generally understood that Mr. Johnson and Secretary Welles are favorable to the success of Mr. English.

From what we can gather from our Northern exchanges, the chances of success seem to be with the Democratic candidate. Postmasters Sperry, of New Haven, and Cleveland, of Hartford, both prominent Republicans, and the former, for five years past Chairman of the Republican State Committee, have declared their intention to support Mr. English, as in doing so, they were sustaining the President.

We earnestly hope that Connecticut will, on the first Monday in April, begin the great work of conservatism and brotherly reconciliation, that will end only with the rehabilitation of the Southern States, the entire restoration of the Union, and the beginning of the political millennium to our now distracted and divided country.

"THE CHOLERA AT KEY WEST."—The *Chicago Republican* has the following extract from a private letter from an officer in the army, dated New Orleans, March 13th. "Official news that the cholera has broken out at Key West has reached us. Assistant Surgeon Taylor and eighteen men are down with it. A strict quarantine is established below New Orleans, and vessels from Havana and Key West are subjected to twenty-one days' quarantine."

In addition to the above, we have the rumor that the cholera has reached Mobile, which, probably, is premature. But should both the reports prove false, we have evidence enough of the sure approach of this terrible plague to put the health authorities everywhere on their guard. From the localities in which the cholera is raging in Europe, and especially in France, vessels must now be approaching our ports from the infected regions. Incoming vessels should be carefully watched, and a most thorough and strict quarantine immediately established.

We learn, from carefully prepared articles for English and American medical journals, that a rigidly enforced quarantine will stop the spread of cholera, as has been shown in Europe, not only

so far as large districts of country are concerned, but also as to several large and populous cities in infected localities.

Our own people, after the terrible experience with the yellow fever, which yet fills our city with mourning, can hardly require a warning of their duties in this matter. Our municipal authorities are actively engaged in cleaning our streets and public places, and attending to the cleansing of private lots, and we hope that the most rigid quarantine of our port, and the careful attention of our city police force will be given during the entire season to the prevention of the spread of the threatened epidemic, and thus, under the providence of God, our grief-stricken community, may be saved from a visitation of the death-bearing plague.

We make room for the following extract from a business letter received at this Office, on yesterday. We trust that our merchants and business men generally, will take heed to the "hints" thrown out by the writer. Advertise—yes, advertise liberally, in the columns of the Journal—and let our friends in the interior of the State know what you are doing. We agree with the writer, when he says that "we must build up our own State, by having a common centre of trade in it," and that "there must be more social intercourse, which will be brought about by commercial intercourse." The letter is dated as follows:

"NEAR MOUNT ALBY, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1866. MESSRS. ENGLISH AND PRICE:

"Should money become more abundant, it will not be difficult to extend the circulation of the Journal in this section. The plan for consolidating the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroads has failed, but it should prove a warning to you. The consummation of the scheme can easily be prevented.

"Give us a market for our products; sell us goods as cheaply as they can be bought elsewhere; in exchange make it to the interest of the people of Western North Carolina to trade with Wilmington and you need have no fears of 'consolidation.' Since the close of the war the channels of trade have not been fully opened. Recollect that heretofore they have had a Northern tendency. Shall it be so again? Let some of your business men set forth the advantages and facilities of Wilmington, through the columns of the Journal; let your merchants come among us and know us, and let all unite in building up a city worthy of the good old North State.

In the past the people of North Carolina have shown a most lamentable indifference to their interests. Every true son must regret this, and as we are entering upon a 'new era,' an effort should be made to remedy the errors that are so palpable to all. The people of our State, I trust, are not destitute of State pride, that together with energy and enterprise, on the part of your business men, will make Wilmington a name.

Respectfully,

Daily Journal, 25th inst.

North Carolina Legislature.

While we disapprove of the partisanship which controlled the late Legislature of the State in all elections, and will at the proper time expose certain members, who misrepresented their constituents in this matter; and while we regret that this bitter party feeling extended so far as to deprive the State of such able and conscientious judicial officers as Manly, Osborne, Heath, French and Howard, divested of their offices because they took an oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and their places filled generally by men who not only subscribed to this oath themselves, but as members of the Legislature, compelled these Judges to do so; yet we are disposed to give to the General Assembly the credit of having labored faithfully for the good of the State, and did all in their power to place our people on the road to recuperate from the general prostration in which the result of the war has left them.

Much of their legislation was of the most important character, and many radical changes were made in our laws, both from the necessity of our new condition and also in order to keep pace with the rapid strides made in other States and countries during our four years of war, and we can only hope that in every instance, this legislation will redound to our future welfare.

We, with pleasure, give room to the following reflections of a very valuable exchange—the *Richmond Times*, upon the labors of our Legislature:

"For good, hard, practical common sense commend us to the 'Old North State' forever. If it is true that when Rip Van Winkle emigrated from New York after his celebrated nap in the Catskill Mountains, he again awoke in North Carolina, he certainly awoke during the late civil war, and has been atoning for lost time ever since."

Since the termination of the war, the Legislature and the people of that State have exhibited most excellent judgment. Their Legislature, adjourned a few days ago, and a brief notice of the principal laws passed by that body, will show how much more fortunate than Virginia was our neighbor in the character of her legislators.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was adopted, and the wise State rights qualification, "that it did not enlarge the powers of Congress to legislate in behalf of the freedmen within the limits of the State."

The usury law was amended, and now allows persons loaning money to charge eight per cent. interest, in case of regular contracts.

An act was passed which undoubtedly contemplates the regaining by the State, of large amounts of property which have fallen into the clutches of greedy Treasury agents, those unscrupulous harpies who seem to have no friends nor defenders.

The Legislature of North Carolina was permitted to pass a "vagrant act," which makes no distinction on account of color. It makes it the duty of any justice of the peace, upon proof of any person who is able to labor, and has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to some honest occupation, for the support of himself and family, if he has one, or to found spending his time in dissipation, or gaming, or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to get support by any undue or unlawful means, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender, to be brought before some justice of the peace, and if found to be a vagrant, to recognize him with good security for his appearance at the term of the court next succeeding, and upon failure to give bond, to be imprisoned until court; provided he may at the court give bond and security for good behavior and industrious deportment for one year, and be discharged; but if he fail to give bond and pay cost, he shall be prosecuted, and upon conviction, the court may fine or imprison him, or both, or sentence him to the workhouse for such time as the court may think fit.

The Legislature did not forget the poor Confederate soldiers of North Carolina, but made provision for their support in cases of disability from loss of limbs, and for the purchase of artificial legs and arms. The preamble of the resolution making the appropriation for this purpose, as it was originally introduced, recited that "whereas our brave soldiers, entitled to fight in the defense of the State, and that they were patriots," &c. A resolution on this subject was also passed, authorizing the authorities of each county in the State to levy taxes for the support of disabled soldiers in their respective counties. God bless the old "North State" for this noble, bold and timely charity.

The *Tribune* and other Radical papers having talked a vast deal of treasonable nonsense about the calling in each of the Southern States, of a Convention to overthrow the existing State governments, the fearless North Carolina Legislature passed an act for the special detection of all such traitors and rebels.

The act provides that any person guilty of sedition, or rebellion, or any other crime, or endeavoring to incite insurrection, conspiracy, or rebellion, against the government of

the State, shall stand in the pillory one hour, receive one or more public whippings, not less than thirty-nine lashes each, and be imprisoned twelve months; and punishes with death any person found guilty of rebellion or insurrection, or inciting others to join him or them.

Gentlemen who are anxious to destroy the President's work of reconstruction in North Carolina will be very speedily confronted with the "pillory," "whipping post," and receive the good old Mosaic dispensation of "thirty-nine." A large number of acts were passed providing for the changes which have taken place in the condition of the negro. These relate to the education, contracts for labor, punishment, &c., of the emancipated slaves, and seem to be wise and timely.

From the commencement to the end of the late session, the North Carolina Legislature appears to have worked with an industry, practical wisdom and manly independence which cannot be too highly commended.

The Connecticut Elections.

In our article yesterday, in reference to the ensuing election in Connecticut, we gave our opinion that the President and Secretary Welles were favorable to the success of Mr. English, the democratic candidate. Our exchanges bring us to-day, a correspondence between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cleveland, the Postmaster at Hartford, in which it is seen that the President is favorable to the success of the democratic ticket.

Mr. Johnson no doubt deprecates Government officials interfering in State elections, but it is natural that he should sympathize with those candidates who support his measures and policy.

The following is the correspondence referred to:

POST-OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN.,

March 22, 1866.

Sir: I am now engaged in publicly advocating the election of James E. English as candidate for Governor of the State of Connecticut, and I am very much interested in the support of your vote, to the defense of your speech of the 22d of February, and of your policy of reconstruction in opposition to the Radicals of Congress.

I am opposing the election of General Joseph R. Hawley, who openly disapproves of your veto and your 22d February speech, and declines to support your policy, as opposed to the radical majority of Congress.

If my political action is not satisfactory to you, I beg you to receive my resignation as postmaster in this city. I have the honor to remain, as ever, your friend and excellent servant.

E. S. CLEVELAND,

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States, THE PRESIDENT'S ENDORSEMENT.

Your political action in upholding my measures and policy approved. Your resignation is, therefore, not accepted, but is herewith returned.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Executive Mansion, March 23, 1866.

Important from Washington.

We have only time, at the late hour at which the telegram is received, to call the attention of our readers to the important news from Washington under our telegraphic head. Our noble President has again braved the overwhelming Radical majority which now controls Congress, and shows his determination to keep the Constitution as the chart by which the ship of State is to be directed.

We hope and believe, with the aid of a Divine Providence, that the brave helmsman will not pilot his vessel safely through the dangers that threaten, to anchor in the haven of safety and prosperity.

The Pickett Murder Case.

We publish the order of Gen. Ringer, approving the acquittal of the negroes tried for the murder of Thomas S. Pickett, of this county. The prisoners have been discharged from arrest and returned to their command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. CAROLINA.

Raleigh, North Carolina, March 16th, 1866.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

ORDERS NO. 40.

Before a General Court Martial which convened at Wilmington, North Carolina, February 15th, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 3, dated Headquarters of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 10th, 1866, and which Brevet Major J. C. Manly, A. A. & S. Volunteered as President, were arraigned and tried:

Corporal George Josey, Musician Washington Flood, and Privates Jerry Pruden and Edward Newson, all of Company B, 37th United States Colored Troops.

Specification.—That Corporal George Josey, Musician Washington Flood, and Privates Jerry Pruden and Edward Newson, all of Company B, 37th United States Colored Troops, on or about the 10th day of January, 1866, willfully and unlawfully, and against justice, shot, killed and murdered one Thomas S. Pickett, this county of North Carolina.

That each charge and specification the prisoners pleaded, "Not Guilty."

FINDING.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the prisoners, Corporal George Josey, Musician Washington Flood, and Privates Jerry Pruden and Edward Newson, all of Company B, 37th United States Colored Troops, guilty of the charge.

Of the specification to the charge, "Not Guilty."

And the Court does therefore acquit the prisoners Corporal George Josey, Musician Washington Flood, and Privates Jerry Pruden and Edward Newson, all of Company B, 37th United States Colored Troops.

The proceedings, findings and acquittal in the foregoing cases of Corporal George Josey, Musician Washington Flood, and Privates Jerry Pruden and Edward Newson, all of Company B, 37th United States Colored Troops, are approved and confirmed. The prisoners will be released from confinement and restored to their command for duty.

By command of Brevet Major General ROGER J. A. CAMPBELL,

Assistant Adjutant General.

THE COTTON CROP.

In view of the general anxiety to procure estimates of the probable cotton crop of 1866, some of the principle southern journals have collected statistics of the expected yield which we give in the following: The *Columbus (Georgia)* Sun estimates that the crop will yield from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bales. The *New Orleans Times* thinks it will be 1,500,000 bales. The *Brevoort Review*, the editor of which has recently made an extended tour through the Southern States, also calculates the crop 1,500,000 bales.

The chief cotton factories in New Orleans estimate it from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 bales, and the *New York Times* 2,000,000 bales. On the other hand, various letters received by the Secretary of the Treasury, from Southern planters, announce that the crop will barely exceed 1,000,000 bales. It is of course difficult to make any reliable estimate at this early day; for, in addition to the uncertainty of the labor on which planters depend, all the estimates made are somewhat tinged by the interests of those making them. A small crop will send prices up, and the planters naturally wish to conceal the extent of the supply; whilst, on the other hand, consumers, who wish to cheapen cotton, magnify the crop as much as possible.

Resignation of Col. Beadle.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. H. Beadle, who has been Superintendent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the Southern District of North Carolina, with headquarters in this city, having tendered his resignation some time since, has been discharged from the service. He goes North.

Major Wickham, heretofore Superintendent of this Department succeeds him, with Major Mann as Assistant Superintendent.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that Capt. Frank Waddell, a brother of the commander of the Confederate steamer *Shenandoah*, and who is at present in the employ of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, met with a serious accident at the Depot, on Saturday last. At the time he was injured, he was attending to the shipment of some articles of freight; and, by some means or other, he was caught between the platform of the warehouse and the cars, and very badly crushed. We regret to learn that the injury sustained, is internal. It is thought by some that he will soon recover, although the injuries he has received are very serious.

Duplin County.

The Associate Justice of Duplin County this week, being Superior Court, and the first regular term since the termination of the war. Judge Warren presided. This is, we think, the first Court Judge W. has held since his appointment. His charge to the Grand Jury was a plain statement of matters cognizable by the jury. We heard of but one case of homicide, the trial of which was to take place on Wednesday—a Mr. Hodges, for the alleged killing of a negro some six months or more ago. Some assault and battery cases were tried on Tuesday. The court probably adjourned Wednesday evening.

We found many of our old friends, who were eager to extend the right hand of fellowship to an old acquaintance. They have our heartfelt thanks for the courtesy and kindness with which we were received.

We regret to say that we found many of our old friends very much depressed for want of mail facilities and the scarcity of money. They all get the *Journal*, and many of them who could get it, subscribed cheerfully. Scores of others would have done so but for the want of mail facilities and means. Money is undoubtedly scarce in the country. There is no disguising that fact, and we have not the remotest idea when it will be more plentiful.

The farmers are doing all in their power to make as good and large a crop as possible. There is great difficulty, however, in getting the freedmen to work, or respect their contracts. One farmer told us he was getting along very well with them. This was the only case of the kind—all others seemed to find great difficulty. Some farmers had been totally deserted by their laborers. Of course various causes were alleged for the conduct of the negroes? The chief one, however, was their disposition to idleness.

Major Foster, of the Bureau, is trying to do all he can to induce the negroes to comply with their contracts, and we sincerely hope he may succeed, and that the good people of old Duplin will again be blessed with abundant crops and restored estates.

Taxes on Employees.

Employers of white and colored employees will do well to remember that they are liable for the poll tax of their employees on the 1st of April. They have a right to retain the tax out of wages.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Provisions as Passed by both Houses of Congress.

The Civil Rights bill, which has passed the Senate and House of Representatives, and now awaits the President's signature, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been adjudged guilty, shall have the same rights as white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to any criminal law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall deprive any inhabitant of any State or Territory of any right secured by this act, under color of law, regulation, or custom, or by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The United States District Courts shall have exclusive cognizance of all offenses against this act, and also, concurrently with the United States Circuit Courts, of all civil and criminal causes affecting persons whose rights are secured by section 1. Any suit against such persons, begun in any State Court, may be removed for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court. In exceptional cases the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and status of the States wherein the Court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. The district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the provisions of this act, and the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, are specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and it is made the duty of the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories, from time to time to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

SEC. 5. The commissioners are empowered to have concurrent jurisdiction with United States Circuit and District Judges and Territorial Judges, both in term time and vacation.

SEC. 6. United States Marshals and their deputies are required to obey all warrants issued under this act, and in case of refusal they may be fined one thousand dollars each, for the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. The commissioners are empowered to appoint county assistants to execute warrants, and the latter may for assistance upon ex parte orders, summon a *posse comitatus*, or the military and naval forces of the United States.